

Urge Senators Not To Rearm Nazis

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 30.—John Foster Dulles' contention yesterday that the rearming of western Germany and its admission into NATO will advance the cause of peace was today sharply challenged by half a dozen witnesses before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. They told the committee that the arming of 12 divisions under Nazi leadership would increase the danger of war. As an alternative to the signing of the two pacts which the Senate committee is now considering, the witnesses proposed that the Senate call for Big Four negotiations of differences between East and West.

For the first time in a long while, the ghastly record of Nazi barbarism, and the war aims of the neo-Nazis, were unrolled before a Congressional body. The witnesses tore back the protective curtain with which the McCarthyites and warmongers have surrounded the story of Nazi butchery.

James Imbrie, of Princeton, New Jersey, on behalf of the Progressive Party urged the Senators to balk the treaties on "moral grounds." He said that the U. S. as a nation must be guided by principle, and the rearming of Western Germany is "unprincipled."

Thomas Dombrowsky, editor of Glas Ludowy, a Polish language newspaper of Detroit, challenged the speed with which the treaties are being rushed through the Senate. "If the American people knew what these treaties are about, this hall (the large Senate caucus room) would be filled," he said.

The spectator seats this morning were occupied steadily by only a few persons, while groups of visiting school children came and left at fixed intervals.

Imbrie, a retired Wall Street investment banker, an artillery major in World War I, and an avowed believer in "controlled capitalism as the best form of Government yet devised," lauded the proposal for Big Four negotiations which Senator Walter F. George, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had made last week.

He called it "one of the most statesmanlike statements in recent times" which brought a "breath of fresh air" into an atmosphere laden with war hysteria.

Imbrie said there was no reason to believe that Germany, if rearmed, would keep to its commitments. He said that whatever one's opinion was of Russian objectives we could be sure that it would be "easier to talk" with the Russians if Germany were not rearmed, for the Russians are "deathly afraid of a rearmed Germany."

He urged the Senate committee to hold off any action on the Paris treaties until a high level conference is held.

CITES FOR POLICY

Stanley Nowak, of Detroit, for 10 years a member of the Michigan State Senate, and a self-styled "Roosevelt Democrat," recalled to the committee many statements and pledges in which President Roosevelt had called for extirpation of Nazism.

He contrasted Roosevelt's anti-

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Tom'w (Apr. 1) Is Last Day

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Assembly Votes GOP Rent Bill; Lids Weakened; Kept in City

Two Candidates Challenge Reuther Slate

By GEORGE MORRIS

CLEVELAND, March 30.

The Administration of Walter Reuther, anticipating smooth unopposed election of its slate of top officers, was today thrown into confusion when it was challenged by two candidates on the issues of union democracy and Negroes in leadership.

The two candidates for the four vice-presidencies were Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, the union's largest affiliate, and Nat Turner, Negro delegate of Buick Local 599, Flint, where 8,000 of the 24,000 workers are Negro.

The challenge made necessary a four-hour rollcall of the 3,000 delegates. Stellato who did not plan to run and stepped up to the microphone to announce he declines to accept the nomination, was literally swept into accepting by a demonstration of supporters on the floor who steadily shouted, "no, no, no," as he sought to decline.

It appears that Stellato made his final decision to run during the floor demonstration.

DELEGATES APPLAUD

Stellato, stressing his 30-hour week demand and declaring that the members are getting "tired of red-baiting," received his biggest applause as he denounced the administration's practice of announcing in public, weeks in advance of the convention, that its choice for the two additional vice-presidencies are Norman Matthews, Region 1 director and Leonard Woodcock, Region 1-D director. "I think we should have at least one of the executive board who would once in a while raise a voice and take issue with the administration," said Stellato, as hundreds of delegates roared approval.

The demonstration for Turner when he rose to accept the nomination was not large, but the silence that fell on the big auditorium as he spoke gave evidence of the very uncomfortable feeling among the supporters of the administration.

LILY-WHITE LEADERSHIP

Turner has been associated with the "Reutherites" in his local. Among the Negro backers of the

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KICK CARNEY OUT

An Editorial

President Eisenhower got angry at his press conference yesterday. He was being quizzed about the phony story that Admiral Carney had planted. Carney, chief of naval operations, had told the press that the Chinese would "invade" Quemoy and Matsu on April 15, and had urged pressure on Eisenhower to reply with an all-out war.

The President dissociated himself from Carney's views. But was he angry because one of his top military appointees advocated war? No, he was angry at the reporters.

The reprehensible thing underlying this whole matter is that the Administration refuses to budge from Quemoy and Matsu, two Chinese islands located five and 10 miles from the mainland.

Eisenhower "admits" that the Chinese will not "invade" Quemoy and Matsu on April 15. But how on earth can the Chinese

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Ike Criticizes Carney As Protests Rise on War Scare

WASHINGTON, March 30.—

Democratic Senators today denounced aspects of Administration foreign policy while President Eisenhower at his press conference criticized Admiral Carney's planted war-scare story.

However, President Eisenhower said he would not rebuke Admiral

MATSU ISLAND, March 30.—A detachment of American military advisers arrived in the Matsu islands "a few days ago," it was revealed today.

Carney, his chief of naval operations, in person.

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala) accused the Republicans of warmongering and said:

"If you examine their leadership, you'll find it pretty well permeated with people who believe that war is inevitable."

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont) branded as "outrageous" the statement of Admiral Carney that the U. S. must launch an all-out war against a so-called Chinese invasion of Matsu and Quemoy.

Mansfield said Carney's prediction will be "only psychological and will create a fear psychosis in this country among many of our people."

Sparkman said Eisenhower cannot escape responsibility because the President handles foreign affairs and "that is the one place he cannot duck responsibility."

At his press conference today Eisenhower became angry when one reporter after another quizzed him about how the Carney story was leaked to certain reporters at Matsu

a dinner as a so-called off-the-record story.

Without mentioning Carney by name the President told his press conference the cause of world peace is not served by speculating too much on what the Chinese will do. He said officials who express opinions that create difficulties for the Administration is not a member of his team.

But he refused to oust this particular member of his team who openly spread a story asking for pressure on the President to launch an all-out war against China.

The President refused to give any assurances he would not use our military power to protect Chiang on Quemoy and Matsu. On the contrary he expressed concern about preserving Chiang Kai-shek's morale.

Eisenhower also rejected Winston Churchill's suggestion that big power discussions begin with a conference of chiefs of state.

Without referring to Churchill by name Eisenhower pointed out that an eminent source had proposed a top-level meeting without an agenda.

The President said he thought there were dangers in such a meeting. He maintained his position that it would be better to have exploratory meetings at a lower level. Soviet Premier Bulganin has proposed a Big Four foreign ministers' meeting to take up the Austrian question.

In his discussion of the Formosa Straits question the President took it for granted that the Seventh Fleet had a right on Quemoy and

Demo Efforts To Close Gap Are Defeated

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, March 30.—The Republican rent bill passed the Assembly today 144 to 1 amid charges by Democrats that the majority had surrendered to the real estate lobby and had opened the way for eventual decontrol of the entire state.

Sole dissenting voice was J. Eugene Goddard, Republican from Rochester, who was opposed to even the emasculated control features in the measure.

The Senate will vote on the bill tomorrow.

Democrats went along with the bill only after a two-hour futile but vigorous effort to amend the majority proposals. They agreed to vote for it because it continued for two years general rent control provisions for the state and maintained current tenant protections for New York City.

The bill completely and permanently decontrols 26 upstate counties; decontrols 17 others with local Government option to re-control by June 30; lifts protection for tenants in one-family and two-family owner-occupied dwellings in three other counties, but provides recontrol option in those areas for three-unit-or-more homes; and continues present controls in the five counties of New York City and 11 others.

AMENDMENTS LOSE

Assemblyman Thomas J. Runfola, Buffalo Republican, joined with Democrats, whose amendments to force full control provisions in the bill were defeated 85-61. The same vote held for three other amendments offered by Bernard Austin, Brooklyn Democrat.

Leading the Democrats in their debate were Orest V. Maresa of Manhattan, William Kapelman of the Bronx, and Austin and Max Turshen of Brooklyn.

Kapelman charged the majority with a "fraud" and a "hoax" in their "phony rent control bill." He said that the "greatest lobby in the state—the real estate lobby," will now have a free hand to push forward for eventual full decontrol throughout the state.

He said that last year "less than 1 percent of the landlords, only 17,000 units of over 2,000,000 applied for relief under the 6 and 2 percent formula (the so-called 'hardship' plan by which landlords can seek rent boosts if their return on property investments are less than 8 percent). In other words, more than 99 percent of the landlords in the state were receiving an overflow of profit from tenants."

"Whom are you trying to fool?" Kapelman asked. "Is it the landlords who need your help or is it the tenants?"

Turshen pointed out that wages "will never keep pace with the

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Negro Clerics Map Fight on Bias

WASHINGTON, March 30.—

Representatives of more than seven million Negro church members, meeting here today, discussed their participation in a south-wide anti-segregation conference. The projected conference was presented by Dr. James A. Dombrowski, New Orleans educator representing the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc.

The church leaders were members of the Fraternal Council of Churches, which unites some 14 denominations for social action programs. Rep. Adam C. Powell (D-NY) keynoted the meeting last night with a rousing speech dealing with the importance of the April 18 conference of 30 Asian and African nations. Rep. Powell's speech set off informal discussion

among the church leaders as to whether they should send a representative to the Asia-Africa conference.

The council meeting continues through tomorrow, when panels will hear leaders on how to advance housing integration and aid southern Negroes who are victims of economic reprisals because of their anti-jimcrow activities.

Hit Nazi Army

(Continued from Page 1)

Nazi policy with that of Dulles, who on March 22, 1939, had told the American people that they need fear no aggression from Germany, Japan or Italy.

As a Polish-American he told the committee that all Polish-Americans, regardless of differences on many questions, are opposed to the "savage barbarism" of Hitlerism which devastated Poland. Sen. Theodore F. Green (D-RI), asked Nowak whether there had not been a change in Germany, with the people less militaristic than they had been. Nowak replied that there had been a change, but that the Bonn Parliament had ratified the treaties despite the opposition of the German people, since the "same Nazi officers" who operated under Hitler would control a rearmament of Germany.

Green asked: "Which is the greater danger for us, to face Russia unprepared or to face her with the added support of Germany?"

Nowak told him that this argument had been used in 1938 in support of Hitler. "We have never been in a war with Russia, but we have been at war with Germany twice in the same generation," Nowak added.

ALP VIEW

Morris Goldin, executive secretary of the American Labor Party, told the committee that the "ratification of these agreements may well be a new Munich."

"We have seen what disaster lay in attempting to turn a German Army east" prior to World War II, Goldin declared.

The attempt to make Germany a pawn of the west, he said, may boomerang again.

Rejection of the treaties, he said, would "unfreeze the present cold war, and would make possible the realization of agreement through a conference of the great powers."

Dulles' position in 1939 was pilloried as "collaborationist" by Dr. J. M. Marsalka, editor of the Newspaper Nova Doba in Chicago. Marsalka was formerly professor of international relations at Yale University and the University of Pittsburgh, and served for five and one-half years on the staff of the U. S. Embassy in Moscow under former Ambassador Davies.

He challenged Dulles' statement yesterday that the maintenance of "western civilization" rests on the signing of the treaties.

"Can western civilization survive, will any civilization remain if the arms race results in war?" Marsalka asked the committee.

He rejected Dulles' projection of a "forward strategy."

The alternative to the militarist path, he said, is the "continuation of the agreements arrived at in Yalta and Teheran."

"The Eden-Molotov agreement in Berlin last year, for the establishment of a new united German government, is the civilized alternative to the Paris pacts," Marsalka added.

Dombrowski emphasized that Polish-Americans are united in their opposition to German militarism.

SENATOR QUOTED

He quoted from a report made by Sen. George A.iken, a trip to Europe at end of World War II, describing the ravages caused by the Nazis.

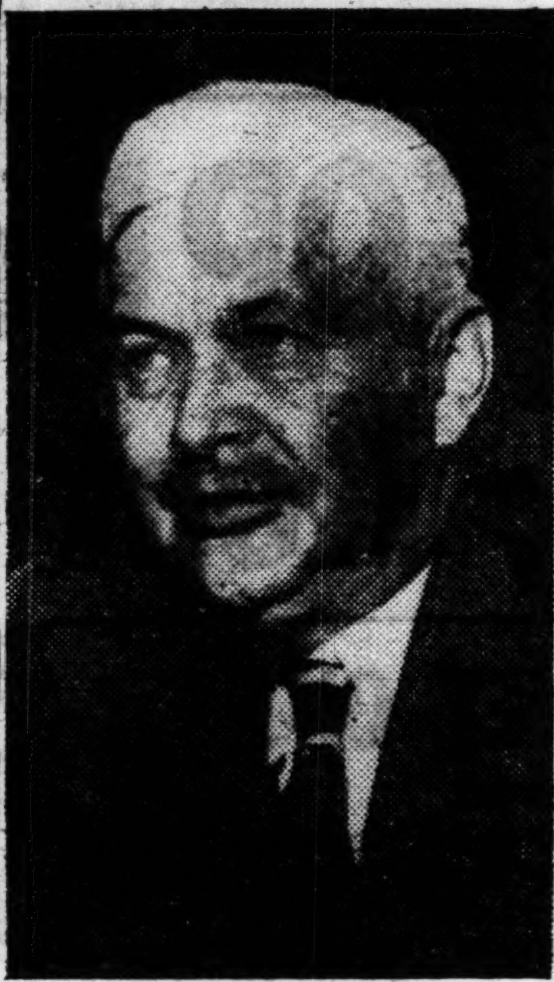
"I cannot conceive of the possibility that we should not forgive those Nazis," Dombrowski commented.

The Paris treaties are "preparing the ground for World War III" he said.

Senator Knowland asked if he "condoned the invasion of Poland by Russia in 1939." Dombrowski replied that when Soviet troops moved into Poland, the Polish government had already fled, and that the Soviet action helped save Moscow and Leningrad, and saved the lives of thousands of American GIs by shortening the war.

In answer to another query from Knowland, Dombrowski said he saw fewer Soviet officers in Warsaw in 1948 than he saw in Wash-

Wilson Curbes Publicity After Carney Move



WILSON

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson today ordered sharp slashes in military publicity staffs and clamped tight new restrictions on the release of military information.

In a double-barreled move Wilson:

1. Drastically tightened rules covering disclosure of military data, and cracked down on outside writing for profits by military personnel. This order was seen as a possible bar secret "briefing" such as that given to newsmen by Adm. Robert B. Carney, Chief of Naval Operations.

2. Ordered the Army, Navy and Air Force to cut their public information (publicity) staffs by one-third to one-half and put civilians in charge. The service publicity staffs now are headed by generals and admirals.

Talk in a Rowboat Held No Longer Safe

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A "lone wolf" wiretapper told Congressional investigators today the art of tapping telephones has made such amazing strides it isn't even safe to talk in a rowboat in Central Park.

The expert, Bernard Spindel, gave an entranced House Judiciary subcommittee such a fabulous account of new wiretapping devices that Rep. Peter Rodino (D-NJ) finally ventured that the only way to lick the problem was to stop talking.

Spindel, a 33-year-old New York private detective, said pending bills to outlaw wiretapping except in national security cases would be "many years too late."

He said startling advances in "electronic eavesdroppers" now permit recording of conversations from distances up to 20 miles. He said there is no known method of telling when such devices are being used. Even they will be "as outmoded as a covered wagon" in five years, he said.

ington during the war years.

Mrs. Yetta Metz, of New York, representing the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs, said the Paris treaties are a "calculated risk for war, not a calculated risk for peace." The treaties might, she said, swing the balance of power to the Atlantic powers, as the proponents say, but they "will put in power" the Nazis who murdered six million Jews.

Paul Greed, a Purple Heart veteran, representing the American Veterans for Peace, said that the people "urging a rearmament of Germany have already forgotten the inhuman Nazi murder of American GIs at Melmedy."

He urged the Senators to "keep faith with the American people who do not desire a rebirth of the German war machine."

Propose Ike-Zhukov 10th Anniversary Meet

In an open letter President Eisenhower, American Veterans for Peace offered to "foot the bill for the refreshments—caviar and hot dogs, say," if the President would meet with his "wartime buddy," Soviet Marshal Zhukov, to "talk out all the gripes our two nations have with each other." The veterans proposed the meeting take place on the Elbe River in Germany April 25, to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the union of American and Soviet troops in World War II.

The letter follows:

"Dear Ike:

"Last month, when Marshal Zhukov was named Soviet Defense Minister, you told a press conference of your warm feelings towards your wartime buddy. You agreed it might be a good thing if you and he could meet again some time.

"Last week we read of your meeting with the Remagen veterans, where you organized



them into the Society of the Remagen Bridgehead. We noted particularly your state-

ment that 'Old soldiers' minds are bound to turn back once in a while to dramatic events of war. Certainly the crossing of the Rhine was one of them.

"But now we'd like to suggest that you turn your mind back to one of the most dramatic events in all military history: the day our GIs and the Soviet troops met at the Elbe River in Germany in World War II. April 25 this year marks the 10th Anniversary of that historic meeting.

"How would it be if you and Zhukov got together on the Elbe on that day to celebrate the anniversary? You could renew old acquaintances and try to talk out all the gripes our two nations have with each other. You'd probably succeed, too. And the whole wide world would cheer.

"Vets for Peace will foot the bill for the refreshments—caviar and hot dogs, say.

"How about it, Ike?"

N.J. Governor Fights Bill to OK Wiretaps

TRENTON, March 30.—Gov. Robert Meyner moved today to block his own attorney general's plan to legalize wiretapping as a threat to civil liberties.

"We must guard our civil liberties constantly," Gov. Meyner said as he announced opposition to the proposed bill already endorsed by the state's 21 county prosecutors.

Meyner declared that the new measure, drawn up in the office of Attorney General Grover C. Richman "is not an administration bill."

The bill was to apply only in the drive against illegal bookmaking and lottery operations. Answer-

ing the prosecutors' argument that wiretapping would make law enforcement easier, Meyner declared,

"If we didn't have the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, we would probably have better enforcement. Enforcement isn't the whole question."

Richman had said earlier that his personal views on the bill would be "conditioned" by the attitude of the governor.

A public hearing on the bill was set for April 25, when the legislature returns from its recess. Sen. Malcolm Forbes (R-Somerset) announced today.

Reuther Slate

(Continued from Page 1)

administration there were some hopes that with the addition of two vice-presidencies, one would go to a Negro. Most, however, despite bitterness, submitted to caucus discipline and to another term of lily-white leadership.

"I have been nominated not because I oppose the leadership of this union," said Turner. "But there are some things on which I disagree. I say this union has advanced and grew. But our Fair Practice department is still in its adolescence."

"Some day the top leadership of this union will have to cross that bridge."

Noting that 8,000 of the 24,000 members of Local 599 are Negroes, but there isn't a single Negro in a supervisory capacity, Turner said. He found it necessary to often argue with the plant's management on the issue.

"But the management says, why do you expect us to do what the international union won't do?"

Turner was nominated by William Ginsky of Fisher Body Local 581, Flint.

REUTHER REELECTED

Earlier the delegates reelected without opposition Walter Reuther for the presidency and Emil Mazey as secretary-treasurer. Most of the morning was taken up with the usual nominating, demonstrations on the convention floor with band music, balloons, parading and noisemakers.

Immediately after the rollcall the convention in night session broke up into regional caucuses for the election of 19 regional directors who together with the six officers make up the board. Only a few serious contests were indicated with upsets in the offing in Region 6 (West Coast), where Cyril V. O. Halloran is director, and in Region 8 (southeast), where P. J. Ciampa is director. Both were marked for

elimination by the Reuther administration.

The tactic of the administration to get a maximum of votes for its slate was to place the six names for top office (including incumbent vice-presidents John Livingston and Richard Gosser) as "a team." Support for all six was put as a test of confidence for the Reuther administration and, by implication, for the union's current collective bargaining drive.

Hundreds of delegates nevertheless split the slate to cast a vote for Stellato, Turner, or both.

The convention had not yet acted on most of the policy resolutions. They are expected on the floor Thursday and Friday.

Philadelphia Transit Strike Postponed

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The CIO Transport Workers Union last night postponed "temporarily" a strike it threatened to call against the Philadelphia Transportation Co. tomorrow because of alleged contract violations.

Paul O'Rourke, president of the TWU's Local 234, warned, however, that the walkout could still occur at such time "when 220 men are laid off in the maintenance department." The union said cutbacks in the department are imminent.

British Labor Party Not to Expel Bevan

LONDON, March 30.—Aneurin Bevan won his fight today to stay within the ranks of the British Labor Party.

The party's national executive committee decided at a special meeting on his case to accept Bevan's assurances that he would not make personal attacks on Party leaders.

Malenkov Sees Power Stations

MOSCOW, March 30.—Former Premier Georgi Malenkov is touring provincial electric power stations, it was reported today. Informed sources said Malenkov, who has failed to make a public appearance in Moscow for a week, is inspecting stations in the Ural mountain district.

Other top Soviet leaders also are absent from the capital "making personal contacts with producers."

Albany Set to Vote \$50,000 For Witchhunts

ALBANY, March 30.—The way was cleared in the Senate yesterday for swift passage of a bill granting \$50,000 to and extending the life of the Joint Legislative Committee on Charities and Philanthropy which grabbed headlines last month with its witchhunt hearing on the Civil Rights Congress.

In a move obviously aimed at killing off debate, Sen. Edward P. Larkin, West Hempstead Republican and committee chairman, delivered an "impromptu" address timed to intimidate those legislators who might have asked embarrassing questions.

Larkin's speech was preceded by an introduction from Majority Leader Walter J. Mahoney.

Larkin indicated that the flood of protesting mail was bothering him. "These people—they were all 'Communists' to him—are organized all over the land," he said. "Letter after letter keeps coming in from their membership. They come from New York City, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Paducah."

The Civil Rights Congress come in for special attack by Larkin.

State Rents

(Continued from Page 1)

realty interests and their rent increases," and that the bill can only force "worsened cost of living hardships on wage-earners." He said there were "less foreclosures in the state than ever in history" with "over 90 percent of property owners getting more than an adequate return."

"For God's sake, gentlemen," he cried, "when are we going to stop this continual surrender to big business? You aren't giving the people rent control, your bill is an excuse for rent control."

3 Cultural Leaders Greet May Day Planning Parley

Greetings from three of America's foremost cultural figures to the big May Day Planning Conference being held this Saturday, 1 p.m. at Yugoslav Hall, were received yesterday by the Provisional Workers' and People's Committee for May Day 1955.

Artist Rockwell Kent, cartoonist Hugo Cellert and novelist Howard Fast conveyed their full support for the Conference, which will be attended by 500 rank and file AFL, CIO and Independent trade unionists and community spokesmen.

Rockwell Kent stated:

"By dedicating this May Day to a world at peace and to the full freedom and security in America on which that peace must rest, you speak for the many tens of millions, whom, as one, I send you heartfelt thanks."

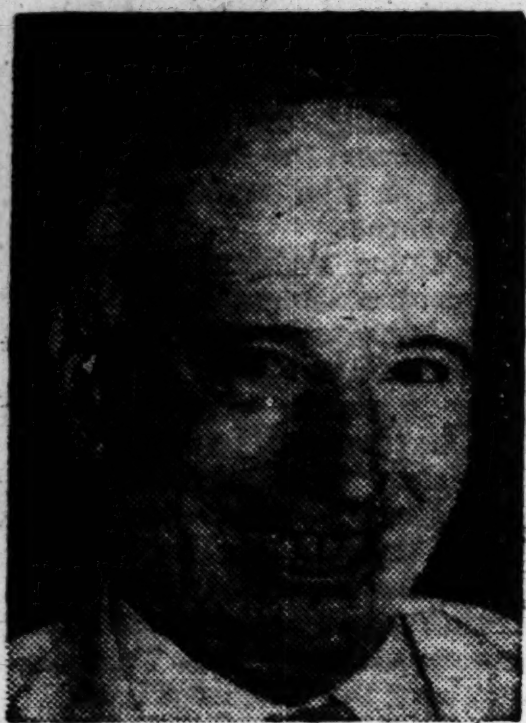
Cellert, in his message, declared: "As workers everywhere throughout the world are making preparations for the celebration of May Day, the 70th anniversary of this international labor holiday of American origin to us in America is of greater significance than ever."

"May Day has become a symbol of independent labor action, a rally for the unity of labor in defense of the rights of labor, against racism and discrimination, for higher living standards — and PEACE."

Fast, who will also be a keynote speaker at the Saturday Conference, declared in his greetings:

"May I extend my warmest greetings to this gathering of working people, brave men and women who have assembled to prepare for that best of all American holidays—May Day."

"Each year May Day is more precious, more symbolic of all that is best and truest in the American people. Let us determine that no force shall prevent us from saying to the people of America and to the whole world that May Day still lives and that the spirit of May Day still endures—for peace, freedom and equality."



ROCKWELL KENT

CIO Lumber Union Sees Merger As Spur to Organization Drive

PORTLAND, Ore., March 30.—The CIO International Woodworkers' executive board has endorsed the proposed AFL-CIO merger, and has expressed support for the principle of a single union for all workers in the woodworking industry, A. F. Hartung, president, said here. Hartung indicated there has not yet been time to take any follow-up action toward exploring the possibilities in some type of merger between IWA and the AFL Lumber and Sawmill Workers.

The two unions are the main centers of organization in lumber, with a combined membership of about 300,000 workers, chiefly in logging, plywood and sawmill operations.

Hartung is a member of the top CIO committee that worked with AFL leaders to draft the merger proposal.

Hartung termed the IWA executive board action of last Thursday "an expression of our willingness to see all workers in the woodworking industry in one union."

In explaining the tentative status of the present situation regarding any possible merger in lumber, Hartung pointed out that his union's board "just got the report (endorsing the merger) out," and that "there has been no follow up as yet. The mechanism of the AFL-CIO merger nationally hasn't been fully worked out."

Relations between the IWA and LSW were greatly strengthened during the long 1954 lumber strike, in which the two unions stuck together, developed considerable coordination during the strike, and returned at about the same time after some 10 weeks on the bricks.

Improved relations have been maintained since the strike, with the leadership of the two unions consulting jointly on the governor's fact-finding procedures which ultimately led to a 7½ cents an hour general wage increase.

Hartung has been a strong supporter of the proposal for national AFL-CIO merger. Speaking before the IWA District 1 Convention in Vancouver, B. C., in February, he predicted the merger would enable labor to do a better political job in 1956.

He also laid stress on organizing the unorganized. He said there is a potential membership of 1.6 million in the U. S. and Canadian lumber industry, and that "for our own protection" the unorganized 1.3 million—centered in Canada and the Deep South—must be organized.

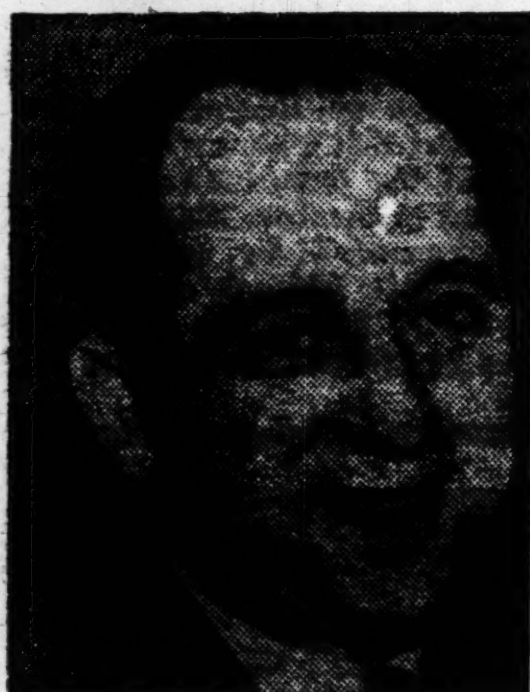
Reveal Cvetic, Gov't Stoolie Was in Hospital as Alcoholic

PITTSBURGH, March 30 (FP).

—Evidence that government witness Matthew Cvetic is a mentally unstable alcoholic was submitted by the Western Pennsylvania Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born in petitions seeking reopening of two deportation cases in which Cvetic testified.

Cvetic, who has a police record of an indictment for assault and battery on his sister-in-law, was revealed to have been a mental patient as recently as March 19.

Hospital records cited by the committee showed Cvetic was admitted to St. Francis Hospital, Psychiatric Division, on Feb. 17, was discharged March 5 and readmitted March 19. "Patient is restless, agitated, has a suspicious attitude, seems afraid, admits drinking heavily of late, is admitted as a chronic alcoholic," reported Dr. W. J. Kelly who examined Cvetic on his first admission, according to the committee.



CVETIC

The committee petition quoted further from the hospital record: "Patient used liquor very heavily for a period of five years, but quit altogether 2½ years ago and

has been with Alcoholics Anonymous. Patient has been doctoring for a nervous condition. He started drinking this past Sunday and Monday, Feb. 13 and 14. . . . He has been very despondent and unsettled since (he resumed drinking)."

Cvetic's medical record "corroborates the charge of all the victims of this informer that his testimony is unreliable, that his motives are questionable, and that his use by the Justice Department and other government agencies calls for an investigation," the committee declared. It demanded immediate reopening of all cases in which Cvetic testified, and an investigation of "the informer racket" by the Senate judiciary committee.

Cvetic has testified against hundreds of persons in political hearings and trials, as well as in denaturalization and deportation cases.

Prison Rebels Give Up; Sentenced to Solitary

LINCOLN, Neb., March 30.—

Eight rebellious convicts surrendered and released two hostage guards after a 65-hour revolt at the Nebraska state prison today and officials promptly accused the guards of "laxity."

The convicts bowed to hunger pangs and the stern demands of Gov. Victor E. Anderson in ending their riot. Anderson told the convicts they would be punished by 15 days in the prison's "hole" and five further months of segregated detention.

Rebels and hostages alike wolfed their first real meal since Sunday and then most of them fell into exhausted slumber, as did Anderson.

Britain Joining Turkey-Iraq Group

LONDON, March 30.—Britain announced today it was joining the Turkey-Iraq Mid-East Defense Treaty grouping. The U. S. is expected to follow suit shortly.

Soviet Delegate Arkady A. Sobolev charged yesterday in the United Nations that tension in the Middle East resulted from "the policy of states in the Middle East and elsewhere which is directed not toward improving relations but toward creating military blocs."

He specified pacts between Turkey and Iraq and between Turkey and Pakistan, and cited NATO groups as examples.

Joseph Clark to Talk Tonight on Yalta

Joseph Clark, foreign affairs editor of the Daily Worker, will lecture on "Yalta: Truth and Consequences" at the Jefferson School of Social Science this evening (Thursday) at 8 p.m. Admission is free. The school office will be open before and after the lecture for enrollment in spring term courses, beginning the week of April 11.

Holland Lower House Backs Paris Pacts

THE HAGUE, March 30.—Holland's Lower House of Parliament today ratified the Paris treaty agreements to rearm West Germany, by a vote of 11 to 6, with the Communists the only dissenters.

Civil Liberties Union Urges Veto Of 5th Amendment Firing Bill

The New York Civil Liberties Union said today that a state bill which would give employers the right to fire an employee who invokes the Fifth Amendment in any hearing involving Communist activities is "an outrageous invasion of a citizen's constitutional rights."

The Civil Liberties group urged that Gov. Averell Harriman veto the proposed amendment to the state labor law if it comes to him from the legislature. The bill was passed unanimously by the State Senate last week. A companion bill is now in the Assembly Rules Committee.

NYCLU board chairman Charles A. Siepmann and executive director George E. Rundquist said the legislation "would result in economic

death to any employee using his constitutional rights," despite court rulings that no inference can be drawn from use of the amendment.

"It is an evil thing when hasty and ill-considered measures of this sort invites us to disregard principles of justice in which our very way of life is rooted," the statement said.



Panama's Ex-Chief Sentenced in Murder

PANAMA, March 29.—The National Assembly convicted former President Jose R. Guizado today of complicity in the murder of his predecessor. He was sentenced to six years and eight months in prison.

After an all-night secret session, the Assembly found Guizado guilty by a vote of 45 to 8. Guizado was accused of complicity in the machine gun slaying of the late president Jose A. Remon at a Panama City race track last Jan. 2.

The Assembly verdict ousted Guizado from the presidency, the post from which he had been suspended since Jan. 14. It also stripped him of his civil rights for the period of his imprisonment.

Teachers Union Holds All-Day Educational Parley Saturday

Two thousand teachers will meet this Saturday at the 19th Annual Educational Conference of the Teachers Union as the Hotel Commodore.

The day-long series of meetings and forums will be climaxed by the presentation of the Annual Award to Dr. Corliss Lamont, philosopher, author and teacher, for his "valiant and unswerving defense of intellectual freedom." The presentation will be made at the luncheon session in the Grand Ballroom by Mrs. Rose Russell, the union's legislative representative.

Dr. Lamont is a member of Columbia University's Department of Philosophy and author of "The Independent Mind," "Humanism as a Philosophy," "The Illusion of

Immortality" and "The People of the Soviet Union."

Louis L. Redding, attorney now engaged in the legal battle to end segregation in the schools, will also address the luncheon session. Redding is a member of the national legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and of the board of the Southern Education Fund.

There will be four morning forums beginning at 10 a.m.: "Why Juvenile Delinquency?" "Desegregating Our Schools—Nationally and Locally"; "Every Child's Right to Knowledge"; "Anti-Intellectualism, Threat to Freedom."

An exhibit of educational materials will be on display.

Court to Rule on Dock 'Fink Halls'

A wave of dock strikes was forecast yesterday if "fink hall" hiring regulations of the Bi-State Waterfront Commission are put into effect tomorrow.

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman reserved decision Tuesday on a petition by the International Longshoremen's Association for an injunction to defer the hiring plan. His decision is expected before tomorrow's deadline.

The ILA asked Judge Kaufman to enjoin enforcement of the hiring regulations on grounds they interfered with longshoremen's bargaining rights written into a two-year contract with the New York Shipping Association.

Samuel M. Lane, executive director of the Waterfront Commission, refused a request of the court to postpone enforcement of the regulations until a decision on the injunction application could be reached.

George Brenner, attorney for the ILA, urged Judge Hoffman to expedite his ruling because of the possibility of a "wave of strikes" which might accompany such an "uprooting of custom and practices" of work on the piers.

Brenner accused the Bi-State Commission of attempting to set itself up as "judge, jury and lord high executioner" in dealing with dock workers. He quoted Lane as saying the contract between the ILA and shipowners was "meaningless." He said the commission had no legal right to sit as a body

in judgment on the bona fide collective bargaining agreement.

Brenner said the commission's proposed hiring rules would set up a "huge pool of potential strike-breakers."

Local 920 of the ILA went into State Supreme Court in Staten Island yesterday seeking a similar injunction from Justice Farrell Kane.

Members of Local 920 work under a plan where annual earnings are equalized through union assignment of employment. The new commission plan, the local charged, would wreck the Staten Island hiring system and open the door for a widespread union-smashing drive.

X-RAY ON THE FRAMEUP SYSTEM (2)

Evolution of a Lie About a Man and a Book

By HARRY RAYMOND

(Second of a series)

There has seldom been more fraudulent testimony uttered in a court of law than the story told by Harvey Matusow, government witness, July 22, 1952, in the Smith Act trial of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and her 12 associates.

The story dealt with one of the defendants, Alexander Trachtenberg.

Trachtenberg, distinguished editor, Yale University graduate, president of International Publishers, a man long associated with writing and publication of Marxist-Socialist literature in America, was a victim of one of Matusow's most gross fabrications.

This testimony, which Matusow during a hearing before Judge Edward J. Dimock swore was faked, sent Trachtenberg to a federal prison cell for three years.

IMPORTANT FACTOR

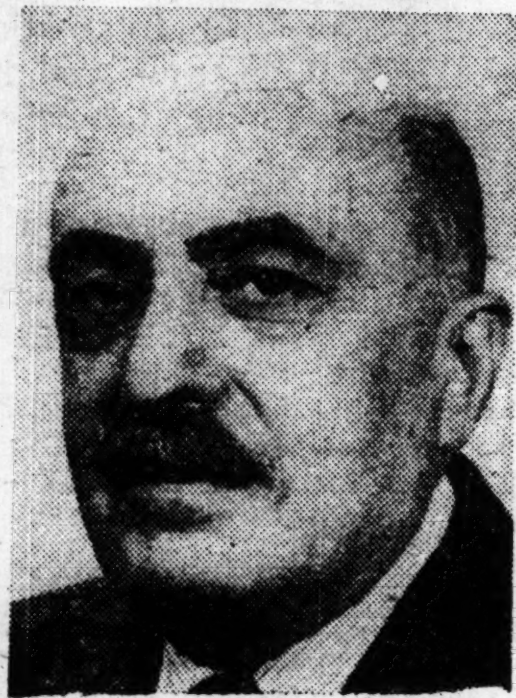
Matusow's self-confessed lies against Trachtenberg were considered by the jury in the 1952 trial, under conspiracy provisions of the law, as evidence also against Miss Flynn and the other defendants. These lies were an important factor leading to conviction of the 13 and their ultimate imprisonment under the thought control provisions of the Smith Act.

The evolution of this major act of self-admitted perjury was revealed not only by Matusow, but by several of the government's own witnesses who testified at the six-weeks' hearing on a motion for a new trial. Additional weight of proof of the perjury was supplied by documents introduced in evidence. These documents emanated from the government's own files.

Matusow's testimony, which he confessed to have been fabricated against Trachtenberg, dealt with a book, "Law of the Soviet State," by the late Soviet diplomat Andrei Vishinsky, published Dec. 14, 1948 by Macmillan Co.

Development of this lie about Trachtenberg and the Vishinsky book is traced with deadly accuracy by Harry Sacher, defense counsel, in a six-page chart presented to Judge Dimock as part of the lawyer's brief on the motion for a new trial.

Sacher, drawing from the Matusow testimony at the Flynn trial, his later recantation and additional evidence at the recent Dimock hearing, showed how the faked



ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG
Target of Perjury

Trachtenberg - Vishinsky story evolved out of thin air.

Government documents presented at the hearing by U.S. Attorney J. Edward Lumbard revealed that Matusow was being prepared by the FBI as early as Oct. 19, 1951 as a professional Smith Act witness. Matusow's secret report to the FBI on that date, made public at the hearing, contained no mention of the Trachtenberg-Vishinsky story. Nor was there any reference to the story in a special teletyped message FBI Agent James J. McCarthy sent to FBI Washington headquarters, Dec. 19, 1951.

This message reported alleged knowledge of Matusow of the Communist movement and its leaders.

BLINDER'S NOTES

McCarthy, according to the record of the Dimock hearing, sent a more comprehensive report on Matusow's alleged knowledge of the left movement to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Jan. 30, 1952. There was nothing in this report concerning Trachtenberg and the Vishinsky book.

The evidence shows that Albert Blinder, assistant U.S. attorney, began making notes on what Matusow would say at the Flynn trial as early as Jan. 25, 1952. These notes, Blinder's Feb. 17, 1952 memorandum of an interview with Matusow and his first typed sheets, Feb. 18, setting forth testimony Matusow was expected to give at the trial, made no mention of the Vishinsky book.

First documentary mention of the book appears in Blinder's handwritten revision of the Feb. 18 witness sheets. These documents

tioned again in Blinder's April 24 typed revision of the Matusow witness sheets. These documents quoted Matusow as saying Ben Bordofsky, manager of the Wholesale Book Corp., and Sid Ballinger, manager of the Jefferson School Book Shop, discussed the Vishinsky book with him.

LIE WAS BORN

It was in these Blinder witness sheets that the fabrication about the Vishinsky book was born. Blinder quoted Matusow as saying Ballinger told him while he was working at the Jefferson School Book Shop that the Vishinsky book "must be gotten over to the comrades."

Sacher spiked this original fabrication about the book during the following cross-examination at the Dimock hearing:

Q. Now I don't know to whom the opening phrase, "While working in the Jefferson School" refers to. Does that refer to Sid Ballinger or does it refer to Matusow or does it refer to both?

A. It refers to Matusow working at the Jefferson School Book Shop. Q. Are you sure of that?

A. Yes.

Sacher called Blinder's attention to the fact that Matusow's employment at the Jefferson School terminated September, 1948. It was later conceded by government counsel that Vishinsky's "Law of the Soviet State" was not published by Macmillan until Dec. 14, 1948.

Hence it was shown-Matusow's



HARVEY MATUSOW
Recanting Witness

statement in the Blinder witness sheets could not have been true. But government lawyers, who were warming up Matusow to testify, allowed the false statement to stand in later revisions of the witness sheets.

Roy Cohn, assistant prosecutor who spent considerable time preparing Matusow's testimony, included the faked story of the Vishinsky book in witness sheets which he prepared, June 10, 1952.

The story then began to grow. Former assistant prosecutor Robert Reagan testified at the Dimock hearing that he added to the witness sheets an alleged conversation between Matusow and Trachtenberg about the Vishinsky book.

Blinder testified Matusow's connecting Trachtenberg with the Vishinsky book "came like a bolt out of the blue to him." Reagan declared he was "surprised that this conversation came out with respect to Trachtenberg about 'Law of the Soviet State.'" He explained his surprise in these terms:

"I had the June 10 trial brief (witness sheets) before me in which Trachtenberg appeared and in which Sid Ballinger had a conversation with Matusow about the 'Law of the Soviet State' so that here was testimony that was added. . . . So that's what surprised me."

REAGAN'S ADMISSION

Reagan admitted he was so "surprised" that he took Matusow to David Marks, in charge of prosecution of the Flynn case. Sacher questioned Reagan as to whether he at that point was convinced Matusow was lying.

Q. Had you been convinced of the fact that he was telling the truth you would not have brought him into your superior officer for the purpose of impressing upon him the necessity for telling the truth, would you? Isn't that so? Isn't that clear?

A. It is hard for me to say that. I suppose that's a—

Q. Sort of self-evident truth?

A. An inference you can draw from that.

Reagan, nevertheless, went ahead, according to Matusow's testimony, and coached him to fabricate a conversation with Trachtenberg about the Vishinsky book as being a guide to action in the U.S. The book, dealing with the Russian Revolution and the Soviet concept of law, was then made part of evidence in the Flynn trial. The prosecution claimed it showed



ANDREI VISHINSKY
His book distorted

the defendants advocated "violent overthrow of the U. S. government."

In his brief on the motion for a new trial for the 13 Smith Act defendants, Sacher told Judge Dimock "it seems inescapable that when Matusow testified as he did at the trial to his alleged conversation with Trachtenberg concerning Vishinsky's 'Law of the Soviet State' he lied—and lied outrageously."

Tomorrow's article will deal with false testimony Matusow said he gave against George Blake Charney.

171 Admit to Millionaire Incomes in 1951

WASHINGTON, March 29. — Individuals with annual incomes of a million dollars or more totaled 171 in 1951 in the U. S., the Internal Revenue Service reported yesterday. Five had incomes exceeding \$5,000,000, and one paid \$8,500,000 in income tax alone.

But the remaining 55,447,000 income tax reports filed for 1951, almost half of them joint returns by husbands and wives, were in the non-millionaire category, the revenue report said.

The top taxpayer—the one who shelled out \$8,500,000—was an unidentified New Yorker. After the Government had taken its bite, the poor man had only \$4,500,000 left for himself.

IDEAS ABOUT COMMUNISTS

ONE OF THE BEST editorials that has appeared recently on the Matusow case was in the New York Post last week. The Post took Attorney General Brownell over the coals for saying that the Justice Department was the victim of a Communist plot.

The editorial concluded with the remark that "the Communists may have tried hard, but it is the Justice Department which has built up the real case against itself."

However, along with praising the editorial, I would like to dwell a little on one sentence in it. I pick it out as an example of the type of remark which, even in the midst of a mass revulsion against McCarthyism, still clings to many a liberal expression.

Speaking of the scandals which have erupted over the Justice Department's informer system, the Post says:

"No doubt the Communists relish any disclosures that indicate the frailty of our free institutions; they will mischievously exploit such news."

Now, let's stop right there:

bit. It is true that the Communists have a great interest in this situation. As a matter of fact it is of special concern to 13 Communists whose names are well known. They are at present located in various federal penitentiaries following a trial in which Matusow was a key witness.

They are awaiting news of the motion which they instructed their attorney to introduce for a new trial.

Can anybody think of that heroine of the American labor movement, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, behind the bars, or of Claudia Jones in her seriously ill health, or 74-year Jacob "Pop" Mindel with his grave heart condition, or 70-year Alexander Trachtenberg (against whom the sole "evidence" came from Matusow)—and talk of them "mischievously exploiting such news"?

To know these and the others of the "13," is to know how intimately they are part of American life, that the injury to them personally is therefore an injury to the country; that when they fight for their freedom, they

are fighting for the Bill of Rights for everybody.

WHILE I AM on this subject, I want to take up another phrase which slips so easily from the pen of some liberals.

In her question and answer column in McCall's magazine, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said recently that she wishes the Catholic Church and Congressional investigators were "a little more suspicious of Communists."

Asked by a reader to explain her meaning, Mrs. Roosevelt says, among other things: "Anyone who became a Communist in adult life and remained so over a long period of years has been thoroughly indoctrinated, and therefore, even unconsciously, might well conform to the ideas and teachings of the Communists. Being strictly truthful is not one of the things the Communists teach their followers. . . ."

In other words, the reason an ex-Communist informer should be viewed with suspicion, is not so much because he is an informer but because he was a Communist, and the perjury of

an ex-Communist informer is the product of training in the Communist Party.

Curiously, while Mrs. Roosevelt says that one-time Communist membership is a cause for suspicion, the Department of Justice insists that it is exactly this one-time membership which should be the cause for believing the informer.

Mrs. Roosevelt leaves one factor out of the picture: that is the testimony of the recanting informers—of whom there have now been three—of how government attorneys either coerced them or coached them in their lies. It would appear that any actual fact these informers might give is the result of their association with the Party; the lies are the result of their association with the Department of Justice.

To blame the Communist Party for the lies of ex-Communists, is like saying that it is the unions which teach labor spies how to spy and lie.

MRS. ROOSEVELT and the late President were themselves the victims of many a lie. These

came from Republicans and from people within the Democratic Party itself. I think Mrs. Roosevelt would have to admit that while the Communist Party disagreed on certain issues with herself or with her husband, that was one party which never lied about the Roosevelts.

In a country where political parties are themselves a business, lies and corruption are no stranger to either of the main parties. As for the Communist Party, corruption is the last thing which is ever attributed to its members or leaders. And as for Communists "lying," the only "testimony" about this is supplied by the perjurious informers who received their training at the hands of ambitious Democratic and Republican U. S. attorneys.

The picture which lying informers give of the Communist Party is not only untrue. It has become the main weapon with which the McCarthyites try to bludgeon the Bill of Rights. That's why these slanderous notions are worth discussing whenever someone indulges in them, regardless of purpose.

By Alan Max

Daily Worker

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UNFINISHED BUSINESS

WITH ONLY two days left of the state legislative session in Albany, several key labor measures are still to be acted upon.

These include continuation of rent control on a tighter basis than the present law, liberalization of jobless pay, memorializing Congress for \$1.25 minimum wage, and expansion of public housing.

Why can't New York's workers get these elementary demands from a Legislature supposed to represent them? The attitude of the GOP leadership toward labor can be gleaned from the bitter speech of Assembly Majority Leader Joseph Carlino when he was forced to make some concessions to tenants in his rent control measure.

Carlino assailed Rent Administrator Charles Abrams as a New Dealer, a left-winger, a sympathizer of tenants, and hence unfit to hold office! It is the thinking of GOP legislative leaders that one must be a recognized tool of Big Business to hold government office.

With this kind of mentality dominating the Legislature, labor can win its demands only by massive pressure. Such pressure can make a dent, as is shown by Carlino's partial retreat on rents, and by the fact that Republican Attorney General Jacob Javits was forced to embrace several of labor's major planks.

These major planks—tighter rent control, increase of maximum jobless pay from \$30 to \$36, cutting of qualification for jobless pay from 20 weeks worked to 15, expansion of coverage, support for a federal \$1.25 hourly minimum wage law, wide expansion of public housing—can still be won through intervention by labor these last remaining days. GOP legislators from New York and other industrial centers should especially be the target of pressure.

If the labor program is not won now, a special session must be fought for and the struggle organized more thoroughly.

MAY DAY TRADITIONS

ONCE AGAIN the Park Department officials in the Wagner Administration are in cahoots with the employers to "lockout" New York workers from Union Square on May Day. They have done this by granting a permit to what they call "another organization" for the hours of 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. on April 30, the day on which the May Day demonstration is planned.

Last year, following upon the scandalous refusal to permit a parade by New York workers, the Park Department chiefs tried to freeze the workers out of Union Square as well. But a vigorous fight succeeded in getting Mayor Wagner to intervene.

May Day's theme this year is labor unity for peace, for an anti-depression program, for the Bill of Rights and for an FEPC. Ironically, such demands as \$1.25 minimum hourly pay and for increased unemployment insurance are in Mayor Wagner's own program, and his Park Department chiefs are in collusion with employers who oppose the Mayor, as against the workers who support him on these issues.

Telegrams are rightly being sent to Mayor Wagner this week by trade unionists and others, insisting that he intervene on behalf of labor's right to use the Square for May Day.

We urge our readers to support this fight, as well as the planning conference for May Day to be held this Saturday at Yugoslav Hall.

KICK CARNEY OUT

(Continued from Page 1)

go about "invading" their own territories even if they sent a million soldiers to those islands?

Could our country "invade" Brooklyn or Staten Island? By the same logic and legality the Chinese can't "invade" Formosa. The interlopers there are the 7th fleet and its Chiang Kai-shek stooges.

The first step the President should take is to rid the American people of bomb-rattling chiefs of staff like Radford and Carney. Even a reprimand wouldn't be enough because the American people, regardless of political affiliation, don't want their top officials to be advocating war. Eisenhower should repudiate his leaders in the Senate, Knowland and Bridges, who are part of the Carney crowd.

The next step is to evacuate Quemoy and Matsu, as the whole world, including our closest allies, are demanding.

Then our government must redeem its pledged word given at Cairo that the territories, Formosa and the Pescadores, stolen by Japan from China shall be returned.

These are subjects for the high level negotiations Eisenhower says he favors. Such negotiations must of course include China and the quarter of the human race which resides in China.

Democrats in the Senate who have begun to speak up should be urged to press forward on the issue of peace.

Talks, not shooting, are the way to solve the Formosa crisis. The people should let their voices be heard in Washington.

THE YEARS are catching up with the brewery industry in New York City. Beer is no longer purveyed exclusively by the corner saloon in the foam-topped schooner; nor do more timid folk take the amber stuff home in open cans for the family. Beer is now a staple on grocers' shelves; the corner delicatessen keeps it in bottles and sealed cans, available to customers, in many cases, 24 hours a day. A part of this has been due to radio and television advertising, and there are few New York kids who can't sing the jingles which praise the virtues of Piel's, Ruppert's, Rheingold, Knickerbocker and Schaefer. "Ballantine Blast" has become to New York Yankee fans synonymous with home run. Beer, to New Yorkers, no less than to Milwaukeeans, is as common as hot dogs and peanuts are to baseball parks.

While beer-drinking was expanding to support an industry which hires 13,000 production workers, few realized that Negro workers were enforced strangers to the growing number of brewing establishments. The brewers, themselves, sensitive to public relations, did hire a few Negro salesmen to take care of their growing Negro market. But it took a city-wide community campaign in 1951 to reach the personnel managers of the beer manufacturers.

It took two years before a pact was agreed to in 1953 by the Brewers Board of Trade and the Brewery Workers Joint Board that 100 Negroes would be hired and that Negroes ultimately would be fully integrated into the industry. The pact was announced with great fanfare. It represented quite an achievement for the Negro Labor Council, the Urban League and the African Nationalist Movement, together with other community groups, who had pushed the fight. But the happy ending gave way to a frustrating sequel.

ONE LOCAL UNION—Local 1345, Beer Drivers and Bot-

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry



Put Ol' James Crow in The Democratic Spotlight

ters of the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters—refused to be a part of the agreement. Led by its president, Alfred P. Dunn, Local 1345 defied its three sister locals on the joint board, standing aloof, accusing the joint board of being "left wing."

The one local whose jurisdiction covers the bottling, warehousing and distribution of bottle beer in New York, stood to bar the way to Negroes who wanted the right to bottle some of the beer they drank. After two years of quiet negotiations, the complaint of 15 Negro workers against Local 1345 will be heard on April 11 before the State Commission Against Discrimination. (There are now 50 Negro production workers and 75 clerical workers in New York breweries.)

It is said in trade union circles that Local 1345 does not have the support of any of its sister locals, and that it was hoped that the combined community and trade union pressure would force it to agree. The open hearing scheduled for April 11 was the last straw. It can be followed by a cease-and-desist order, enforceable in New York courts.

These hearings offer convincing evidence of the role which commissions such as SCAD can play in tackling job discrimination. But they also raise certain questions concerning the rights of Negro workers in the proposed merger of the CIO and

AFL. Could not the AFL have acted on the complaints of the Negro workers? Will there be some constitutional provisions in the new merged federation to avoid the necessity for such actions in the future?

These questions require specific answers, with the remedies for those who might be discriminated against by affiliate unions spelled out. For it should not be forgotten, nor should it be glossed over with nice-sounding rhetoric, that some 5,000,000 jobs covered by unions are still barred to Negro workers in the United States.

IT IS KNOWN that there are now going on in New York City some undercover attempts to have the airlines conform to a more American employment pattern. A few Negro women have been placed as reservation clerks by some air transport companies. But, as yet, the negotiations have not broken the ban against Negroes as pilots or maintenance workers. The case against the lone brewery workers local might be a bridge for some action in these big time industries. For Negroes not only spend money for transportation, their tax money is spent on a city, state and national level for the facilities built for these carriers and the subsidies dished out to them.

Let us drag old James Crow out into the open. He cannot stand the glare of the democratic spotlight.

\$3,500 Starts Spring Drive

At this writing, 10 days after The Worker announced the opening of the annual Worker-Daily Worker spring fund campaign for \$100,000, we've received close to \$3,500, including \$400 from the Indiana Freedom of the Press Committee. It is a good start, but the campaign is actually not yet off the ground.

Contributors so far are mainly old friends who come through constantly in every fund drive. Some are regular weekly and monthly contributors, a small band of devoted people who come through with a remarkable, faithful regularity with their \$1 a week, \$5 a month and varied sums in between.

Among the constant supporters who never fails us is a worker from Mississippi, who sends us \$10 in the current campaign, with this delightful note:

"The other day, the Memphis Commercial Appeal discovered that the Daily Worker, after all, does not get any Moscow Gold, but is supported by 'weak-minded' people right here in America. This reminded me of my own weakness for supporting the Daily Worker, so I'm enclosing \$10 for our sustaining fund. Put me down for \$4 a month. Thanks to you and the Memphis Commercial Appeal for that incurable weakness for the Daily Worker."

Send us along that clipping, Gus, we can use it.

Another group of supporters, Lithuanian-American workers up in Massachusetts, sends along \$50. A Florida worker who lost his job in the witchhunts there and is now jobless sends along \$1. There is the \$5 sustainer from an unfailing contributor in Butte, Montana. And from a faithful Florida contributor comes her regular monthly \$5 and a note saying she "sincerely

trusts" she can increase the amount.

The unfailing Philips of Brooklyn sends the usual "buck," and before we can acknowledge that one, there is another "my buck." The ever-present PRN of Brooklyn sends his usual bi-weekly \$2 sustainer, as always, to Lester Rodney. And again, before we can acknowledge, there is another \$2.

A Manhattanite, who came through frequently with fives in the last campaign, wastes no time in coming up with one again. It is his "initial contribution," he writes, and "more will follow."

From Sophie comes \$5 "in memory of my parents." A group of supporters in Greenwich Village come up with \$20. And there is another \$20 from a constant contributor in Alaska. "Continue the good work," he writes.

Then there is the regular \$4 monthly—sometimes it's more—from the Freedom of the Press Committee of Madison, Wisconsin. If we can build that up throughout the country, life would be a lot easier.

A reader, "formerly from the Bronx," comes through with \$2, and one from Jamaica with \$7.

There is \$30 from Detroit, \$3 and \$1 from Chicagoans, \$20 from a Bronx friend, \$5 from Kansas, \$4 from West Virginia, \$5 from New Hampshire. The ever-present Peppi sends his \$5 sustainer; and there is the \$26 sustainer from a Manhattanite, or is it a group of Manhattanites?

A group of theatre workers contributes \$25; there is \$7 from one cloakmaker, and \$5 from another.

Another veteran contributor who signs himself "Third Army Vet" sends along "my first contribution to the 1955 campaign" in an envelope addressed to "America's Greatest Newspaper, P. O. Box 136," etc. "More to follow," he

writes. "I'm buckin' for peace." It's a pun; he sent a buck.

A Chicagoan sends \$10 and tells us to "carry on your courageous and splendid work; freedom and peace depends on our paper."

A New Yorker sends \$1 and tells us our paper is a "necessity" because it "serves as a refreshing tonic in a nauseating atmosphere of lies and plain suppression of news practiced by the newspapers and periodicals adorning the newsstands." He'd like to see the day when our circulation outstrips the News and Times combined. We're more modest. Would settle for outstripping the News.

Ten dollars comes from an Oregonian who is proud of Sen. Wayne Morse's struggle against the Formosa line of the State Department, and thinks his state has the two best Senators in Washington. A Mt. Vernon, N. Y., reader sends \$1 "for a better world."

There is \$10 from that wonderful worker in Washington State, who kept sending them—tens, we mean—right through the last campaign almost weekly.

Another contributor sends \$5 to Joe North, and writes he will be sending money regularly through the year.

And from Manhattan's West Side comes \$100 contributed by a "group for worthy causes."

There is \$50 from a group of fur workers.

Some Brooklynites send \$31, another Brooklynite contributes \$13; and a Flatbush, Brooklyn, sustaining contributor sends \$10.

We received, too, \$12 from Troy, N. Y.; \$2.50 from Gary, Indiana; \$3 from Detroit.

There is \$50 from one friend, \$15 from another. The inevitable Peppi comes through with his \$5 a month sustainer, and hotel worker sends \$3.62.

Kennelly, Racists Named in \$1 Million Trumbull Lawsuit

CHICAGO.—A \$1 million suit for damages was being filed here this week by Negro tenants at Trumbull Park Homes against the following individuals: Mayor Martin H. Kennelly; Police Commissioner Timothy O'Connor; Louis Dinnocenzo, president of the South Deering Improvement Association; Col. Horace Wulf, editor of the Daily Calumet.

Plans for the court action were disclosed by Frank Brown, one of the Trumbull Park Homes residents and the district program coordinator of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers.

BROWN was one of three men assaulted in one of the new outbreaks of mob violence at the government housing project. James

Williams, Melvin Lodge and Brown were stoned by a mob at Hoxie and 106 Sts.

IN another incident, Herbert Upson was pushed around by several racists inside the St. Kevin's Catholic Church where he was attending Sunday mass. One of his assailants, Donald O'Keefe, was arrested for disorderly conduct.

Meanwhile, racist incitement broke out at a PTA meeting at the Bright School attended by several Negro mothers who live in Trumbull Park Homes. Mrs. Richenda Levy stated that the Negro women were subjected to insults and race slurs. She also said that there were boos during the showing of a PTA movie whenever a Negro appeared on the screen.

UnAmericans Delays Jersey Witchhunt

NEWARK. — The House Un-American Committee's witchhunt against Jersey labor, educational and political figures, set for Newark on March 28, has been postponed to May 16.

Thomas W. Beale, the committee's clerk, announced the postponement last week in Washington. He said the change was made for "technical reasons."

The committee announced it will start a red hunt in the New York City area on March 16, instead of in New Jersey, as originally planned.

6th Ward Fights For Negro Alderman

CHICAGO.—Independents and labor union members have plunged into the campaign to add a fifth Negro alderman to the City Council.

The activity around the candidacy of Sidney A. Jones, Jr., in the 6th Ward, was stepped up last week with the issuance of 25,000 copies of a campaign folder put out by the Independent Citizens Committee for Daley for mayor and Jones for alderman.

Jones has announced a program to stop further rent increases, for adequate relief for the needy, an expanded public housing program, for civil rights and protection of civil liberties. The Democratic-supported candidate also declared that he will work to end discrimination in Chicago hospitals, press for more school facilities, and insist on a continuing campaign against the dope traffic and juvenile delinquency.

THE Independent Citizens Committee folder which received extensive distribution in the area stated that "75 percent of the people in the 6th Ward are Negro. They face special problems because they are denied equal treat-

ment in jobs, housing, schools, medical institutions, and in other aspects of economic and even political life. . . . There are 600,000 Negroes in Chicago and we must have another Negro in the City Council."

The folder pointed out some real estate interests boost rents higher for Negroes and this in turn results in higher rents for whites. It calls upon the people in the ward to elect Jones because of his better understanding of the problems of all of the people in the community.

LOCAL unions of the United Packinghouse Workers and the United Auto Workers were helping to canvass precincts in the 6th Ward. A number of canvassers were beginning to work in the precincts on the east end of the ward which ran up unusually high totals for Jones' opponent, Republican-backed Alderman David Muir.

Jones received 7,281 votes to 5,728 for Muir in the Feb. 22 election but was forced into a run-off because he did not receive a majority over all six candidates opposing him.

FLINT PASSES ON FEPC LAW

FLINT. — The City Commission's Legislative Committee here have voted to recommend acceptance of a Fair Employment Practices ordinance suggested by a Citizens Committee headed by Circuit Judge Stephen Roth.

The suggested legislation would prohibit discrimination by an employer because of race, color, creed, religion, national origin, or ancestry, who has more than four employees or by an employment agency or labor organizations.

The proposal was described by

City Attorney Don Mayfield as a "workable ordinance" and provides that a Flint Fair Employment Practices Commission be set up as the administrative agency. The group would have five members appointed by the City Manager, they would serve for five years and be approved by the City Commission. The maximum penalty for violation of the ordinance would be a fine of not more than \$500 and imprisonment of not more than 30 days.

Europe Sending Delegates to Auschwitz Rites

WARSAW. — Delegations from more than a dozen European countries, including former inmates of Nazi concentration camps, will take part April 17 in international services at Oswiecim (Auschwitz) where 4,000,000 Europeans perished in Nazi gas chambers and crematoria. The ceremonies will precede by two days Poland's national observance of the 12th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising.

A huge urn to contain ashes and earth collected from Nazi death camps in Europe will be erected at Oswiecim as a memorial to the victims of German militarism. Sponsors of the project include 20 European organizations of former resistance fighters as well as the International Committee of Former Oswiecim Prisoners.

In Poland, plans for the Oswiecim commemoration coincide with nationwide protests against the revival of a German Wehrmacht. A meeting of 4,000 miners and metal-workers in Stalinogrod, the Silesian industrial center, condemned the "efforts to restore the military strength of the butchers of Oswiecim." A joint meeting of faculty members and students of Lublin's Curie - Sklodowska and Catholic Universities called for "an end to the production of atomic weapons and for the peaceful unification of Germany on genuinely democratic principles."

The former Nazi camp at Oswiecim is now the site of a national museum dedicated to the prisoners who died there. Its exhibits are being supplemented by documents and photos of German militarist crimes throughout Europe during World War II.

Minnesota Group Urges Defeat Of Pentagon's Latest UMT Plan

MINNEAPOLIS March 29.—The Minnesota Council Against Universal Military Training here is urging defeat of the Pentagon's "latest version of military conscription," HR 2967, in Congress.

Rev. Roy E. Burt, of Anoka, Methodist minister and chairman of the reorganized council, said its defeat is essential "if we are to preserve peace and individual free-

doms." The Minneapolis Star recently quoted Rev. Burt as calling HR 2967 "the Pentagon's bill to place every American youth under heel of militarism from eight to 10 years."

The bill is now in the House armed services committee and is expected to be reported out early this spring.

McNamara Asks Congress Act Fast on Falling Farm Income

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Sen. Pat McNamara, labor-backed Democrat of Michigan, yesterday called on Congress to "act quickly to protect our farm families."

"Congress must not dawdle," he said, while farmers' incomes continue to fall.

The "continued drop in farm income means hardship and sacrifice," McNamara declared, especially when "lower farm income has to be shared with unemployed workers, forced by unemployment to return to the farms from their city jobs."

During the worst of the unemployment in Michigan, last year,

a "great many" workers "took their families back to the farms," McNamara said.

"If these workers and other thousands like them escaped from acknowledged unemployment in the cities, they added to the concealed unemployment and the underemployment on our farms."

The drop in farm income occurs, he said, at a time when "more and better customers are needed for the growing production of our factories and mills."

He urged that the proposals now before Congress for alleviating farm distress should get the "vigorous and earnest attention" from the Eisenhower Administration "that they require."

STOCKPILING CALLED GM'S STRIKE FUND

DETROIT.—Some of the UAW newspapers are charging that the tremendous production output is a result of planning for a stockpile as part of General Motors guerrilla warfare against the union in the coming contract negotiations. This accumulation of a stockpile is characterized by one UAW newspaper, "The Forgemaster" as a form of a company "strike fund."

A leading Ford unionist told The Worker that he had information the company had bought a ten acre field in Wayne for storing cars.

The UAW-GM newspaper makes the point to illustrate its charge of a "strike-fund" by telling how Chevrolet produced upward of 1000 cars a day more than they are selling, over the first 20 days of February.

The paper says that a record of 32,492 Chevrolets were sold in the first 20 days of February as an example while in the same period 110,000 were produced. Allowing 5,000 for export, that leaves a surplus of over 22,500 cars to go into the stock pile in that 20-day period.

It's estimated by informed sources that 600,000 new cars at present are unsold of the 1955 vintage. The used car amount is well over one million.

There is every sign that this "strike fund" of the corporations will continue to grow by leaps and bounds as workers are pushed by more and more speedup methods. The entire industry follows GM's pattern as it prepares for what the

auto workers now term "The Big One."

Some light on what is happening to dealers who are being loaded down with part of this tremendous output of cars is seen by a Business Week, (Feb. 19) story titled, "Auto Dealers in Jam." It quotes dealers as saying that "higher production threatens to bankrupt them." In the struggle to remove the terrific number of cars coming off the assembly lines, the dealers have been forced to cut profit margins to as low as \$50 a car, and to grant higher and higher allowances on trade-ins.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

AIR-CONDITIONER—Top Rated 1954 Model. Reg. \$319.95. Pre-Season Spec. \$169.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 - 4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR3-7819. 1 hr. free parking or 2 tokens.

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USED furniture, pianos, bicycles. Low prices. Call Ed Wendell, JE 6-8000.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance, experienced piano movers. Wendell, JE 6-8000.

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Mail to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y.



Movies, TV and ...

by david platt

Some Thoughts on 'The Blackboard Jungle'

The idea of having a schoolteacher for a hero of a movie instead of the more common brute hero is commendable.

Schoolteacher Glenn Ford is indeed a heroic character when compared with the other teachers in the vocational high school which is the setting of "The Blackboard Jungle."

He is the only teacher in the school who cares about the students in his charge and is making a real effort to get a few ideas across to his class. The others are a hopeless bunch of misfits who have nothing but contempt for the students.

Among them is Margaret Hayes, a teacher who attracts attention mostly by stooping down to straighten the line of her stocking and by behaving generally like a love-sick adolescent.

Then there's Louis Calhern who regards the vocational school as the "garbage can" of the educational system and treats the students like garbage. "Don't be a hero," he tells Ford on the first day of his new teaching job. "Never turn your back on your class."

John Hoyt, the principal of the school is another queer character who goes about his duties completely oblivious to what is going on around him. On the first day of school a teacher is a victim of a rape attempt in broad daylight in the school library but the principal insists there is "no discipline problem" here. He does seem to care about one important thing however. He insists that his teachers do not discriminate against Negroes and Puerto Ricans. What a pity that the film's strong comments against racism lose some of their conviction through having them uttered by such a weak individual.

Emile Meyer, his despotic assistant whose favorite expression when speaking to the students is "shaddup," behaves more like a depraved prison guard than a teacher.

GLENN FORD TOWERS above all these juvenile delinquents who make up the faculty of the school. But even this teacher hero conducts himself in a rather curious manner in the classroom.

This is supposed to be a vocational school. These young people have come here to use their hands primarily—to learn a trade. Not once does he try to reach them by arousing their interest in making things.

They use their hands all right in class—once to throw a regulation big league baseball at the teacher's head when he wasn't looking—another time to smash a priceless collection of jazz records—and again to threaten the teacher with a long switch-blade knife.

Nor does he try to reach the students by giving them something important to read or write or discuss—something connected with their daily lives. The attempt to get the class to discuss the movie cartoon "Jack and the Beanstalk" which is projected for them bordered on the ridiculous, it had so little to do with what was actually going on in their minds.

This is quite a school. Faculty members are seen patronizing a bar a few doors away from their classrooms.

If the teachers are queer with one notable exception, the students are worse. They are portrayed mostly as idiots, sadists, poison pen writers, rapists and crooks. Vic Morrow who leads the knifing, punching and smashing parties is a Marlon Brando-ish type hoodlum who is rapidly developing into a Richard Widmark-ish gangster and killer. The Puerto Rican student is a gross caricature.

There is one exception to these outrageous portrayals of young people. The Negro student, brilliantly played by Sidney Poitier, is a credible and sympathetic part. In an interesting switch for a Hollywood movie, the Negro student is portrayed as a leader of the white youth. He is shown throwing his support to the teacher hero who has been making serious attempts to win him over to his side. Eventually the Negro swings the others into line behind the teacher in a happy ending—happy for all except the two delinquents who are dragged away presumably to be confined in a reformatory.

But on the whole the treatment of the students in the film is pretty disgraceful and irresponsible.

To begin with you never see them at home? Do they sleep in the streets? Do they have parents? Pardon me there is one reference to home and the family.

In an angry moment the teacher asks one student how would he like to bring his mother to school and the student replies "how would you like to bring yours?"

What happens in the classroom is portrayed as having no relation to the life outside.

First the students are slandered by depicting them as gangsters, then insult is added to injury by holding them solely responsible for their delinquency and corruption. Not a word in the film about the responsibility of the schoolboards whose witchhunts are driving out the finest teachers, or any mention that juvenile delinquency since the end of the war stems from the general moral decay resulting from a concept of life that slashes aid to education to provide more money to build power to destroy other peoples.

Does "The Blackboard Jungle" give a true and valid picture of conditions in the schools and among the youth of our land?

Bosley Crowther, the Times critic says its portrayal of teachers as "sloppy and ineffectual" will hurt the current movement for higher teacher pay, and its suggestion that vocational high schools are "full of insolent, bad boys who are highly unreliable" will hurt graduates seeking jobs.

Mrs. Sophie Green whose classroom was "invaded" by delinquents at Evander Childs High School the other day, says she feels that movies like "The Blackboard Jungle" put ideas in children's heads. (The "invasion" took place in the high school from which the author of "Blackboard Jungle" graduated more than a decade ago).

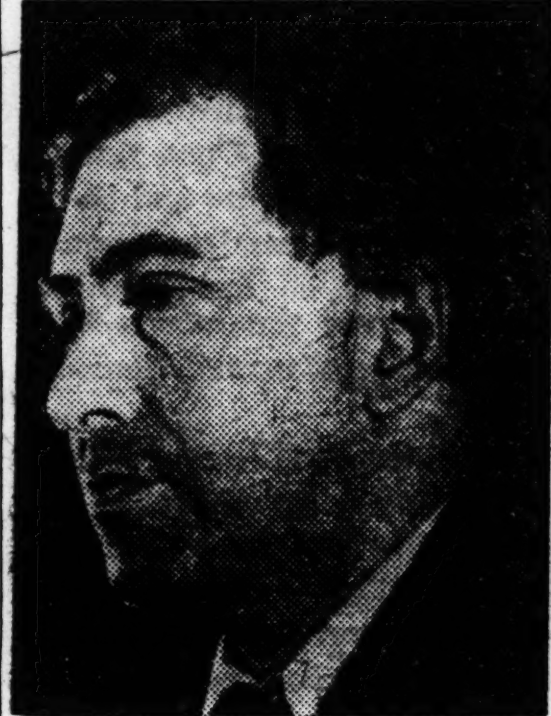
Dr. Hymen Alpern, principal of Evander Childs said: "Even the best pictures like "On the Waterfront" have repelled me by the banging around, the killing, murdering and crippling which delight audiences."

It is my considered opinion that the good features of "The Blackboard Jungle" are smothered by its overemphasis on violence and its failure to place the responsibility for juvenile delinquency where it really belongs.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

News, Sports (2) 6 p.m.
Douglas Edwards, news (2) 7:30
Movie: Other Love with Stanwyck and Niven (9) 7:30 and 10
Groucho Marx (4) 8
Ring Lardner's The Champion (play) (2) 8:30
Dragnet (4) 9
Play: Dick Powell in "The Girl on the Bridge" (2) 9:30
Play: The Forger (7) 9:30
Lux Video Theatre (4) 10
Ernie Kovacs (5) 10
Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1

RADIO
News, WCBS, WOR, WRCA 6 p.m.
John Vandercook, news WABC 7 p.m.



EARL ROBINSON will perform songs of peace, jobs and democracy at the big May Day Planning Conference at Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St., Saturday at 1 p.m.

The Choraliers WCBS 7:30
Edward Murrow, news, WCBS 7:45
Bob Hope Show WRCA 8:30
Bing Crosby WCBS 9:15

MOVIES
Bad Day at Black Rock, Loew's Theatres
Romeo and Juliet (Italian-British), Sutton.
Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th St. Guild.
Camille (Greta Garbo revival), Translux Normandie.
Holiday for Henrietta (French) Fine Arts.
Glass Slipper, Music Hall
Seven Deadly Sins (Italian) Apollo 42nd St.
Wages of Fear (French), Paris
Chekhov's Safety Match (Russian) Stanley
Seven Brides For Seven Brothers, Greenwich, Through Sat.
Aida (Italian), World

DRAMA
Plain and Fancy Winter Garden.
Juno and Paycock, Greenwich Mews.
Chekhov's Three Sisters, 4th St. Theatre, 83 E. 4 (near 2nd Ave.)
Kismet, Ziegfeld
Bus Stop, Music Box Theatre
Ibsen's Master Builder, Phoenix.



Tanya Nosova remains aloof while being interrogated by Inspector Anton Gribov in "Safety Match," a new Soviet film adaptation, in color, of Chekhov's classic satire on detective stories. It's at the Stanley Theatre.

British Critic Reviews Ehrenburg's New Novel

By IVOR MONTAGU

LONDON.—Ilya Ehrenburg's latest novel, "The Thaw," has already caused more controversy than any other novel from the Soviet Union for many a long day.

When it was first serialized in Moscow last summer, Konstantin Simonov, himself a famous novelist, took nine newspaper columns to castigate it; Sholokhov, author of "And Quiet Flows the Don," attacked it more fiercely.

Ehrenburg replied with equal vigor. Soviet readers argued in clubs and in the press. The battle flared up again at the recent Soviet Writers' Congress. What is it all about?



ILYA EHRENBURG

"The Thaw" is set in a provincial town. The characters are ordinary people, in factory, school, clinic.

The central characters are Korotayev, a lonely engineer, and Lena, a school teacher who increasingly detests her husband, Zhuravliov, the factory director, who has neglected the workers' welfare in his eagerness to fulfill the plan.

But the subsidiary characters are almost equally prominent, particularly the Pukhov family—the father, a noble figure of the old revolutionary generation, ill, not sparing himself to teach others; his son, Volodya, a prosperous painter of fashionable themes, corrupt and cynical; his daughter, Sonya, a Young Communist, earnest, well-meaning, but somehow locked up in herself.

There is also a whole gallery of vivid portraits of other characters.

Ehrenburg has contended that novels are dull whose characters are only black and white. Realistic portrayal of the human soul, he says, must depict the shades of grey.

"The Thaw" illustrates the idea. Even the worst characters arouse pity. The cynicism of the corrupt artist arises in part from a sense of his own weakness.

As Zhuravliov's world crumbles about him, one feels his faults come not so much from fundamental badness as from being an insensitive man too long tolerated in the wrong place.

In the last few years Soviet literary controversy has paid attention to the proper portrayal of aspects of contemporary life that have, so to speak, taken a wrong

turning. No one questions, indeed, everyone urges, the importance of doing this. The question remains—how?

Simonov contended that Ehrenburg's picture is too gloomy; he accused the author of sharing the views of the artist-cynic in the novel.

Ehrenburg had little difficulty in showing that Simonov had become so cross that much of his complaint was far-fetched.

And yet one feels that, deep down, the criticism is warranted. The novel is not substantial enough for what Ehrenburg was trying to do. Many Soviet readers have expressed their disappointment. They "expected more."

With deft touches, Ehrenburg makes you feel his characters at their most poignant: the old teacher, fighting illness in the dark, the designer, desperate in his loneliness, the young girl, one of a generation whom the war burdened with responsibilities too early.

But somehow they do nothing, or at any rate too little. Their personal problems, when resolved at all, seems so almost by chance, just at the time of the spring thaw.

This gives an unsatisfying feeling to the reader, and the sense that the author is somehow standing aside from their troubles.

As much for its faults as for its virtues, this is a book that no one interested in the Soviet Union will want to miss. Each will do what the Soviet publishing house asks its Soviet readers to do, read it and make up his own mind.

The Peril of Book Censorship

Book censorship was attacked as "un-American" by David Clift, executive secretary of the American Library Association.

In a speech at the biennial conference of the National Council of Jewish Women held last week in New Orleans he said that in the past two years about 200 instances of pressure against reading of some

books had come to his group's attention.

He charged there was a drive "to destroy the American tradition of free inquiry and the American guarantee of freedom of information from censorship."

It is "un-American" to censor textbooks, label controversial books and remove them from bookshops and libraries, and circulate lists of "objectionable" books and authors, he said.

Clift noted that book banning attempts in large cities had been stemmed by an aroused public, but he said he feared that the public and school libraries in smaller communities "will now receive some of the attention" in the drive.

He urged support for the coming campaign on the theme of "Freedom to Read" which is being organized by the National Council of Jewish Women in alliance with three other women's groups—the Young Women's Christian Association, the United Church Women, a Protestant organization, and the National Council of Negro Women. The campaign is expected to be in full swing at the end of the summer.

Why the Press Censored Soviets' Arms Cut Plan

The big business press here has suppressed the details of the sensational offer by the Soviet Union on disarmament, made at the London meeting of the UN Disarmament subcommittee meeting. The following exclusive dispatch from London tells why.

By SAM RUSSELL

New proposals for an immediate 50 percent cut in all ordinary arms and an immediate halt on manufacture of atomic and hydrogen weapons as a first step to their abolition were disclosed here. There was consternation at the Foreign Office in London and among the Western Powers generally, who have been trying to keep these proposals secret for a month now.

Unable to deny that new Soviet proposals, were made at the London disarmament talks, the Foreign Office claimed that the account of them in the Soviet newspaper Pravda was "false and distorted."

But they refused to back up their attack by giving even their own version of the Soviet proposals which completely exposed President Eisenhower's statement a few days ago that no progress had been made.

The new Soviet proposals contain amendments to those submitted by the late Mr. Vishinsky to the UN Assembly last September, and include the Anglo-French plan put forward last June.

The Soviet amendments envisage the widening of the rights of the control organization concerned with inspection of atomic enterprises.

INSPECTORS
Inspectors should be permanently stationed in the countries concerned to supervise carrying out its disarmament proposals.

The Soviet Union also proposed that all countries should agree not to increase their arms and armed forces above what they were on Jan. 1, 1955.

In fixing quotas on which the 50 percent reduction would be based, the Soviet Union proposed that account be taken of the simple geographic population and other factors of the countries concerned.

Pravda charged the Western Powers with using the present disarmament talks to London as a cover for a new armaments race and atomic war preparations.

The charge was the most direct exposure yet of the attitude of the



GROMYKO

Western Powers at the talks.

While rejecting Soviet proposals the Western Powers proposed none of their own.

Pravda pilloried the Western Powers' insistence on secrecy and said they were afraid of publicity because "they have something to fear."

It said that the Western proposals submitted to the London conference were based only on "finding out and checking armaments and not on carrying out any measures for reducing armaments."

Japan in 2d Place in Film Productions

PARIS, March 29.—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization reports that Japan has surpassed India to become the world's second largest producer of movies.

The United States is first, but UNESCO said Japan produced 332 feature films in 1952—only 58 fewer than the U.S.

Campaign for 'Freedom to Read'

"Without intellectual freedom and the freedom to read, democracy itself must perish," four women's organizations, which are opening a campaign for "freedom to read," recently declared.

They are the National Council of Jewish Women, Young Women's Christian Association, United Church Women and National Council of Negro Women. Co-operating is the American Library Association.

Their statement condemned "recent attacks on the libraries by self-appointed censors, demanding the segregation, labeling or removing of certain books from library shelves."

It said public libraries "are among our basic frontiers of freedom" and demanded library shelves be "open to books on every phase of human thought and action."

For Peace, Jobs and Democracy

We Cordially Request Your Attendance at Our
MAY DAY 70th ANNIVERSARY

Planning Conference

Yugoslav Hall
405 W. 41 St.

Saturday, April 2
At 1 P.M.

All rank and file trade unionists and community spokesmen, and all labor-loving persons interested in mapping plans for New York's gala May Day 70th Anniversary Peace Rally at Union Square are cordially invited to elect delegates and come as participating observers to our April 2 Planning Conference.

**Speakers: HOWARD FAST, ALBERT KAHN
WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, and others**
Entertainment: EARL ROBINSON

Registration Fee for delegates and observers — \$1

Auspices: Provisional Workers and Peoples Committee for May Day 1955, Room 301, 575 Ave. of Americas, N.Y. 11, N.Y.

LONDON.

100 Notables Ask Hearing on Walter Law

Almost 100 prominent Americans have signed an Open Letter addressed to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees urging public hearings on legislation to revise or repeal the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Nationality Law.

It was announced by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born that more than 45 bills for revision or repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law have been introduced and are pending before the 84th Congress.

Included among those signing the Open Letter are Rt. Rev. Donald B. Aldrich, Princeton, N. J.; Prof. G. Murray Branch, Atlanta, Georgia; Rabbi Stanley R. Brav, Cincinnati; Dr. Anton J. Carlson, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Detroit; Dr. Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati, Ohio; Prof. Albert Guerard, Stanford, Calif.; Louis C. Karpinski, Winter Haven, Florida; Prof. Paul Kirkpatrick, Stamford, Calif.; Hon. Robert Morris Lovett, Chicago, Ill.; Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Salt Lake City, Utah; Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, San Francisco; Dean John B. Thompson, Chicago; Prof. Leroy Waterman, Ann Arbor, Mich., and Justice James H. Wolfe, Vineburg, Calif.

The Open Letter was delivered to Congress by a delegation attending the National Legislative Conference held here last Sunday, by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born. The Conference was attended by 150 representatives from 15 States and the District of Columbia.

NAM Sessions to Discuss GAW Plan

The National Association of Manufacturers announced yesterday that the proposed Guaranteed Annual Wage will be one of the main discussion topics at its five-day 27th Institute of Industrial Relations at Belleair, Fla., beginning April 11.

About 175 industrialists from 25 states will participate in the sessions, at which "labor costs" also will be considered.



What's On?

PEACEFUL Co-existence, how to achieve it. A symposium with discussion. Mr. Albert E. Kahn, Mrs. Estelita G. Robeson, Rev. Kenneth Ripley-Forbes, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, chairman. Monday, April 4th, 8 p.m. At Yugoslav-American Home, 405 W. 41 St. Ausp: Nat'l Council of Amer.-Soviet Friendship, 114 E. 32 St., N.Y.C.

HEAR Lorraine Hansberry speak on "This Year's Academy Awards" followed by social. Fri., April 1, 7:30 p.m. 30 E. 19 St., 2d floor. Spons. by Distributive LYL, Inc.

APRIL 2 Hootenanny tickets available at Workers Bookshop (48 E. 13), Jefferson Bookshop (575 6th Ave.), Berliner's Music (154 4th Ave.), Bookfair (113 W. 49), People's Artists (124 W. 21—WA 9-3907).

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

OUR HORSE RACING advocate from Flint opines—"... there is no contradiction between occasional coverage in your column of handicapping a race is to determine the live horses. Ninety percent of the card on any given day at any track is composed of claiming and cheap allowance races. In this type of race it is not unusual for the majority of the horses in the race just being in there for conditioning, hiding their true form for future favorable odds, or perish the thought, the owner of one horse making a wager on another ones.

"Seemingly impossible reversals of form are a daily occurrence and are a result in the main of the above factors.

"To determine a live horse, one that is trying to win, a good idea would be a visit to the paddock before the race, and observe the saddling of the horse, the care the trainer gives to this work, also the thoroughness with which he inspects the hoofs removing pebbles and the inspection of creases in the legs which might conceal dirt or other matter, the cause of friction, a factor that would handicap the horse.

"A sound horse with good legs can be determined by watching the animal walk AFTER the jockey mounts. A favoring of any leg because of soreness will cause the horse to quicken the withdrawal after contact with the ground by the lame leg.

"Bandages on the legs have various meanings. Smart trainers will often put bandages on to fool the public into thinking the horse isn't sound, thereby getting a better price on the horse. Neat fitting wraps are NOT a sign that the horse isn't sound, in fact they often strengthen the leg and prevent a horse from a tendency to run out on turns. Wraps that partially conceal gauze and decidation are a sure sign that the animals eg or legs ain't what they should be. Owners only gamble on their horses when they are in top shape.

"My next letter will contain some important general information in dos and don't when selecting a horse to play. If you think its a good idea I will regularly send information that I'm sure will interest racing fans."

I'm a baseball man myself, but what do the readers think?

"**THROW IN SOMEONE**, the sponsor's dough is in the till and the show must go on," is the way things are in boxing these days of television. Into the maw go fighters who were knocked out just a few weeks before (like Slade vs. Patterson in the Garden) worn out has-beens against tough punchers in their prime, and...

"**News Item—Trenton, N. J., March 30—23 year old Bryan Thompson lay in critical condition at St. Francis Hospital today from injuries received when he was knocked out by Jerry Luedde.**"

Thompson was a last minute substitute for the fight. He had never fought professionally! He was thrown in against a fighter with 12 knockouts in 14 professional fights.

Who is going to investigate and prosecute? Will the promoter and matchmaker have their license revoked? What restitution to Thompson and his family?

If this is what professional prize fighting has come to—and pretty much it is—it is past time to either drastically reform it or end it.

HOW THE GREAT moral battle for the minds of men, for peace, against aggression, etc., etc., looks from here:

An Admiral: There's gonna be a war start in the middle of April. China will go to take over Chinese islands right off the China coast on April 15 and then we're going to hit China with atomic bombs because those islands are only 10,000 miles from the United States.

The Great Peacemaker: It isn't true there is going to be war breaking out on April 15. The reason it isn't true is that I don't think China is ready to take over Chinese islands right off the China coast by April 15, so therefore we won't have to go to war with China on that day.

Other Peacemakers: Wrong war at the wrong time at the wrong place.

**** **DEPARTMENT**—Thanks to Fred Briehl for \$5 contributed to the paper, which needs a steady stream of money all year round. Also to Greenwood of Chicago for \$1, G. C. of Brooklyn for \$3.

Plus \$2 monthly sent by "Devoted couple" of Washington Heights, another \$9.50 from various friends in that area, and \$2.25 from someone who got a free meal and decided to send the "found" money to her favorite paper.

Head of Striking Phone Local Arrested

ATLANTA, March 29.—Henry H. Bolin, president of the Birmingham local of the striking CIO Communications Workers of America, was arrested yesterday and charged with planting a "stink bomb" near a Southern Bell Telephone Co. building at Birmingham, Ala.

Bolin was released later on \$500 bond.

His arrest was the latest in connection with the two-week-old strike of telephone workers in nine states against Southern Bell.

Bolin said as he left jail that the company would "resort to any sort of antagonistic measures to discredit our organization. We haven't resorted to tactics like this."

If convicted of the charge of planting "a stink bomb" or

having same in his possession," Bolin could be sentenced to five years in prison.

Says Weather Bureau Should Watch Fallout

B. M. Reiss, physicist, who specializes here in recording radioactive fall-out, said yesterday he has recorded such fall-out from sources other than atom explosions in Nevada.

It takes three to nine days, depending on weather conditions, for an atomic cloud to waft its way from Nevada to New York, raining radioactivity as it goes, Reiss said. On an ordinary day, his geiger counter clicks about 40 to 50 times a minute. After the recent tests the rate went up to 400 times a minute.

"There is no reason," he said, "why the public should not know what is in the air they breathe."